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With Dates of Events.

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NOT A HITCH.

The President Can Spend Fifty Millions.

Bill for the National Defense is Signed by Him.

Upper House Passes the Measure in Twelve Minutes.

SEVENTY-SIX RINGING EYES.

Senators Break Their Pairs to Be Recorded.

Galleries Applaud Them, but the Members are Silent.

Situation Too Grave to Allow of Any Levity.

HOUSE DEBATING ALASKA BILL.

No River and Harbor Bill Appropriations This Session—Report Recommending Modification of the Civil Service.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

WASHINGTON, March 9.—President McKinley's hands have been upheld by both branches of the American Congress. With enthusiasm, fervor and promptness almost unparalleled in the Senate in time of peace, that body today passed the emergency appropriation bill carrying \$183,000 of deficiencies and placing at the disposal of the President \$50,000,000 for national defense. The vote by which the measure was passed was unanimous. Seventy-six short, sharp and emphatic speeches were delivered in favor of the bill, each one being simply a ringing "Aye" during roll-call upon the passage of the measure. Not only did every Senator present register his vote in favor of the bill, but for every absent member the authoritative announcement was made that if he were present he would vote aye.

From the time the bill was presented to the Senate by Mr. Hale of Maine, until it was passed, not an inharmonious note was sounded. Party lines were swept aside. In a general outburst of patriotic feeling, pairs were broken, every Senator being anxious to register his vote on the measure. It was just 12:13 o'clock when Mr. Hale reported the bill to the Senate and asked that it be placed on its passage. The members of the Committee on Appropriations had previously entered into an arrangement whereby there would be no debate on the bill, and after it was read Vice-President Hobart placed it immediately on its passage. Twelve minutes after the bill was reported to the Senate the Vice-President announced its unanimous passage. The business was accomplished so quickly that most of the people who crowded the galleries scarcely realized that the measure, so far as Congress was concerned, had become a law.

Some of the spectators fully grasped the meaning of the Senate's action, and when the announcement of the vote was made a murmur of applause ran through the galleries. The members of the Senate, however, maintained a dignified silence, the realization among all of them being keen that a situation which warranted the passage of so unusual a measure was too grave to prompt an outburst of applause. Earnestness and determination were evinced on both sides of the chamber, but there was not a note of levity that would detract from the seriousness of the work perfected.

The House devoted itself to routine business today. The Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation Bill went through its last stages in the adoption of the final conference report, and the remainder of the day was consumed in the consideration of the Senate amendment to the Indian Appropriation Bill. The substitute for the Senate provision regarding the opening of the Uncompahgre reservation was knocked out on a point of order, and the amendment goes back to conference.

The desire of the conferees to non-concur in the Senate free-homestead clause encountered bitter opposition, and an arrangement was made whereby four hours are to be devoted to debate on the proposition to concur submitted by Mr. Eddy of Minnesota. Mr. Sherman, chairman of the Indian committee, declared that the free-homestead provision would cost the government \$55,000,000. He desired to elimi-

nate it from the bill, and has the support of the Secretary of the Interior.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. REGULAR SESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

WASHINGTON, March 9.—SENATE. Two hours before the Senate convened today, spectators began to appear in the galleries to secure seats, and long before 12 o'clock the public and reserved galleries were filled. In the corridors outside were long lines of surging people anxious to secure admission to witness a session of the Senate that, in its consequences, if not in its actual proceedings, gave promise of being momentous. In fact, it was thought that the Senate's action might mark the beginning of a new epoch in the country's history. Among the spectators were scores of ladies.

On the floor of the Senate the attendance was unusually large when the Vice-President's gavel fell, calling the body to order. Several members and officers of the House were in the chamber.

Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Sewell of New Jersey, establishing government protection of homing pigeons.

At the conclusion of the morning business Mr. Hale of Maine of the Appropriations Committee quietly rose and said: "I report from the Committee on Appropriations without amendment an act to supply urgent deficiencies for the current year and for other purposes, and I ask that it be placed on its passage."

The bill was the measure appropriating \$50,000,000, of which \$50,000,000 was placed at the disposal of the President for the national defense. Amid intense silence the bill was read. At the conclusion of the reading, there being no amendment to the bill, it was placed on its passage.

Mr. Hale asked that the yeas and nays be called. Such unanimity as the roll call developed was as unusual as it was significant. Pairs were broken on both sides of the chamber in order that all those present might evince their patriotism and desire to uphold the hands of the President in this time of emergency, by voting directly for the measure.

Within twenty-six minutes after the Senate had convened, the roll call had been completed and the Vice-President had announced that the bill was passed, seventy-six Senators voting in the affirmative and not one in the negative. As the Vice-President made his announcement, a slight ripple of applause ran through the galleries, but the members of the Senate remained calm and dignified, repressing the enthusiasm which, it was evident from the smiling faces and intense interest manifested in every look and gesture, a great majority of them felt.

During the roll call it was authoritatively announced for every absent Senator that if he were present he would have voted aye.

Mr. McMillen of Michigan, in making the announcement for Mr. Thurston, said: "My colleague is unavoidably detained from the Senate, but if he were here he would vote aye."

Mr. Vest of Missouri suggested sotto voce that Mr. Thurston might vote in Havana (where Mr. Thurston is now), and the rally created a laugh among those near by.

When Mr. Perkins of California made a similar announcement for Mr. White of California, he said: "My senior partner, if he were here—"

and then, catching himself, joined good-naturedly in the general laugh which followed.

Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire presented the following resolution, which indicates that the disaster to the battleship Maine is to have a thorough investigation by the Senate:

"Resolved, that in conducting the inquiry into the cause of the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana, on February 15, 1898, under resolution of the Senate, on February 21, the Committee on Naval Affairs is hereby authorized to send for persons and papers, to employ a stenographer and to make investigation by the full committee, or by sub-committees thereof, the expenses of said investigation to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate."

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

At 12:40 p.m., on motion of Mr. Davis of Minneapolis, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Senate went into executive session.

The Senate adjourned at 1:35 p.m.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.)

WASHINGTON, March 9.—HOUSE. In the House today a bill was passed extending the time within which the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad may construct a branch through the Indian Territory.

Mr. Lacey (Rep.) of Iowa asked unanimous consent that the House disagree to the Senate amendments to the bill granting general right-of-way through Alaska to railroads and tramways. Some debate followed.

Mr. Moody (Rep.) of Massachusetts insisted that the House should have an opportunity to vote on the fisheries amendment.

Mr. Loud (Rep.) of California wanted similar assurances regarding the homestead provisions in the bill.

The amendments to the Alaska Bill were finally non-concurred in, and a conference agreed to.

When the clerk of the Senate announced that the Senate had passed, without amendment, the National Defense Bill, a wave of applause swept over the floor of the House and the galleries.

The conference report on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Bill was agreed to without division. This report was a complete agreement between the two houses and the bill now goes to the President.

Upon motion of Mr. Sherman (Rep.) of New York, chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, the House went into committee of the whole, to consider the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation Bill. Mr. Sherman asked, on behalf of his committee,

(CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.)

FOR DEFENSE.

Fifty Millions and Its Disposition.

President Will not Yet Allot the Money.

Cost of Warships Must First Be Considered.

Secretary Long's Efforts to Procure Data Concerning Vessels Obtainable—New Armor Requires Time. Plenty of Ammunition.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.)

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The features of the day's events were the promptitude with which the Senate passed the House bill authorizing an appropriation of \$50,000,000 for the national defense and the haste with which it was put through the formal proceedings, engrossed and signed by the President. While the matter has been considered, it can be stated that the funds have not yet been allotted among the various branches of the government services. Each of these had prepared, roughly and tentatively, an estimate of the funds it could dispose of to advantage, but upon looking over the ground, the President concluded that it would be well perhaps, to avoid making the allotments until the necessity became apparent. The reason back of this is that the sum that can be profitably spent for warships cannot even be guessed at with approximation to accuracy just now.

As the ships are to be first choice in the steps for defense, until their cost is ascertained, it is not possible to divide the remainder of the appropriations among the other branches of the military and naval service.

The Secretary of the Navy is making every effort to secure from our naval attachés and by diplomatic officers abroad all information obtainable respecting the number of ships building, their price and other data. This does not necessarily interfere with the execution of the plans confided to Capt. Brownson, who sailed for Southampton today, but rather promises to assist him materially in making speed with his inquiries. Up to this moment not only has the government bought no warship, but it has not even secured an option on one. There are many applications coming to the department from persons and firms which desire to sell ships to the government, but in most of these cases one of two fatal obstacles is encountered to the consummation of the sale. Either the craft offered is not suitable for naval needs, or the date of possible completion is so distant, from three months upward, that it cannot be regarded as worthy of purchase to meet an emergency.

There is less difficulty experienced in securing tenders of war material, such as shot and shell and powder, and the Navy Department has almost assured itself of an abundant supply of certain kinds of smokeless powder abroad at short notice. The officials of the department are in daily correspondence, by mail and telegraph, with the agents of ammunition houses, and besides, are now fully acquainted with the plans of domestic powder-makers for enlarging their plants to meet an emergency.

The representatives of the armor-making firms are in consultation with the department steadily, generally relative to the supply of gun forgings and such material for use in the gunshells, but the armor is receiving little attention, as the armor-makers report that they cannot undertake by any known agency to turn out such armor as would be required for a modern battleship in less than seven months, for the reason that tempering and face-hardening cannot be hastened without destroying the value of the armor. Thus it has been demonstrated to the Navy Department that it will not be possible to make the armor for the superb battleships, three in number, now building at Newport News and at Cramp's and at the Union Iron Works in San Francisco, in time to render those ships available for any emergency that may arise this year.

The statement was made at the Navy Department today that the report of the Maine court of inquiry would probably come to the department some time next week. It did not appear, however, that this statement was founded on any direct report from the court, but was rather an estimate based upon the progress so far made, as revealed by the change of methods on the part of the court. It is not expected that Lieutenant-Commander Marx, the judge-advocate of the court, will leave the court until it has completed its labors, and it is the custom for the judge-advocate to assist in the preparation of the final report of the court.

Many congratulations are coming to the White House and the State Department from all parts of the country upon the patriotic spirit manifested in dealing with latest phase of the Cuban question. Most of them are official in character, but many are personally directed to the President. Admiral Sigsbee has been authorized to enlist suitable men for the navy at Key West, if he can find the material. He reported that he had received some applications from machinists and seamen, and was immediately given the power to take the men. The department is still striving vigorously to secure machinists, especially men who know how to run stationary engines. These men can be quickly taught how to run marine engines, and require little other training to make them valuable aboard ship.

Official reports indicate that the autonomy scheme projected for Porto Rico has been put into successful operation. This is interesting mainly because of resemblance between the project and the plan which is now sought to put in place in Cuba. The news came in the shape of the following:

HOPE FOR CUBA.

Uncle Sam to Recognize Her Independence.

Draft of the Proclamation is Even Now Under Way.

President Reported to Be About Ready to Take Action.

WILL BE INSIDE A MONTH.

Army and Navy Prepared for Any Emergency.

Message and Correspondence Will Be Laid Before Congress.

Board of Inquiry's Report Looked for in Three Days.

WHITEHEAD TORPEDO WAS USED

Loss of the Maine Will Be Only an Incident in the War Question—Secretary Alger's Orders Naval Conference.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, March 9.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The President's mind is engrossed with war and preparations for a conflict with Spain. Perhaps it is going too far to say that he expects war. There is doubt whether he himself has any opinion on that subject that developments do not cause him to modify as they present themselves. So far as any one can ascertain, he has only one idea, to put this nation in a condition to defend itself and to enforce its demands upon Spain with regard to the war in Cuba. If he had any hard and fast policy, he would not have asked for the pleiary power given him by Congress informally by the leaders on Saturday and formally today by the grant of \$50,000,000 for national defense. Here are some facts that may help to indicate what the President is thinking.

The President has written out the draft of a proclamation recognizing the independence of Cuba; also of a message advising Congress of his opinion that the time for that has arrived, and transmitting the correspondence between this country and Spain with regard to Cuba, and the reports of our consuls in the devastated island, setting forth the cruelty of Spain in conducting the war.

When that will be transmitted to Congress only the President knows. Last night the pro-Cuban Senators and representatives of the Cuban Junta were making great efforts to bring the President's mind to the recognition of independence or the more drastic measure of intervention. Tonight it is stated upon the authority of a Senator who is a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations that a message transmitting the correspondence may be expected.

The report of the board of inquiry is expected within three days. The court has finished taking testimony and will return to Key West to prepare its findings. But that report will not be a great factor in bringing about a crisis. A story here is that the President has information on that subject that leads him to believe a Whitehead torpedo was launched from the shore near where the Maine was lying. All reports about the cause heretofore have merely called the agency of destruction a "torpedo" or a "mine." This story is that it was a Whitehead torpedo, one of those that is launched from a pneumatic tube and is propelled after the start by a screw at its stern.

The Maine matter will be but an incident in the Cuban war question. If there is an armed conflict the loss of that ship may become an item in a general demand for indemnity.

Whatever happens or fails to happen, the army and navy will be put in a fighting condition. Today Secretary Alger ordered Gen. Merritt, through Gen. Miles, of course, to detail more officers for recruiting duties at Brooklyn, Jersey City, Baltimore and Charlotte, N. C. He also ordered that whenever the rush of work on the examining officers prevents them from properly examining likely men, men such as are needed in the army, the expenses of such men be paid, if they have traveled from home to offer themselves. A contract was also made for mounting heavy 10-inch guns at Sheridan's Point, opposite Fort Washington, on the Potomac River, between this city and Mt. Vernon. This is merely an incident in the general plan of fortification of the seacoast, adopted years

ago.

Financial and Commercial—Page 12. Chicago wheat pit opens strong.... Trading on New York Stock Exchange listless.... Chicago land Kansas City live-stock market.... Liverpool grain London stock market dull.... Oil transactions.... Treasury statement.... California dried fruits.... Coast produce.

By Cable—Pages 1, 2, 3, 8. China's Minister instructed to get Emperor Nicholas to withdraw demands.... Vienna advises say that Austria has loaned Spain ten millions.... Cruiser Montgomery arrives quietly at Havana—Moors near the Maine.... Definite offers made for ships building in London to forestall Spain.

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OPHEM—Vaudeville.
BURBANK—Ten Nights in a Bar-room.

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QUICK WORK IN THE SENATE.

Without a dissenting vote, without even the formality of debate, the Senate of the United States, yesterday, passed the urgency bill, which passed the House on Tuesday by unanimous vote, appropriating \$50,000,000 for national defense, to be expended at the discretion of the President for the purpose named. Within twenty-six minutes after the Senate had convened the roll call had been completed and the bill had become a law, to all intents and purposes, lacking only the signatures of the President, of the Vice-President, and of the Speaker of the House, to give it full validity.

The Senate adjourned at 1:35 p.m. At 1:40 p.m. the Speaker signed the bill. The Vice-President signed it at 3 p.m., and it was carried to the Executive Mansion at once. At 3:40 p.m. the President attached his signature to the measure, thus making it the law of the land, and placing at the disposal of the Chief Executive the immense sum of \$50,000,000, to be expended for the national defense in such manner as the President may deem expedient. The cash to meet this appropriation is in the treasury, and it can all be expended, if necessary, without causing any shortage of funds, as a balance of about \$175,000,000 of available cash would still remain.

The action of the Senate and of the House, in this matter, is magnificent. It is in consonance with the greatness and the dignity of this nation. It is in harmony with public sentiment throughout the country, which approves the course pursued with practical unanimity. The action of Congress, in this matter, is the epitomized expression of the people's will. And if another \$50,000,000 should be needed—which in all human probability it will not—it will be voted with the same munificence and unanimity.

The people can well afford to await the culmination of the existing crisis with equanimity and confidence. With entire harmony between the legislative and executive branches of the government, and with both these branches in harmony with the popular will, we are prepared to maintain our position in the face of any and all obstacles. Conscious that the path we have chosen is the path of right and of justice, we shall follow it unswervingly, to whatever conclusion it may lead.

The nations of the earth have had an object lesson in the way the American people can get together when emergency demands it. For further particulars read the report of proceedings in the House of Representatives last Tuesday.

The Populists and Democrats are mighty hard to get along with some times, but when it comes to a prospective scrap with some other nation, it is perfectly beautiful to see the way they stand in.

In the end, she will pay dearly for all these losses, which will be superadded to the loss of Cuba.

Spain has only herself to thank for the desperate situation in which she finds herself. Under a liberal and just system of government, Cuba might have been retained as one of the brightest jewels in the crown of Spanish sovereignty. But misrule will surely overreach and defeat itself in the progress of the centuries. It is more to be wondered at that Spain has so long retained her hold upon Cuba, than that she now finds Cuba slipping from her grasp.

ROGUE OF ANOTHER SORT.

More despicable than the cowardly writer of anonymous letters is the malicious wretch who forges other people's names to his scurrilous screeds. One of these scoundrels—a fair specimen of the class that opposes the fleet—sends to THE TIMES this elegant epistle:

"The only people benefited by the Los Angeles fiesta are the Shenies, prostitutes, and newspapers. As THE TIMES is friendly to them all, it is not to be wondered that it is trying to 'work' the people. It is a hard job. They are tired of being robbed. By the way, how much are you getting out of the dog-catcher and sellers of muzzles for spreading the mad-dog scare?"

A name and address were appended to the letter to give it the appearance of being genuine and above-board, but the signature is a forgery. The man whose name was forged did live at the address given, but he sold out his business here and removed to British Columbia nearly two years ago, and he has not been in Los Angeles for more than a year.

The evil-minded scoundrel who wrote the letter evidently selected the name of this man because he knew him to be thousands of miles away, and probably he harbored the malicious hope that no investigation would be made and the innocent person would be severely criticised for the despicable letter.

The unanimity with which forgers, cowards and rogues hate THE TIMES is one of the sincerest compliments that could be paid to a newspaper.

The law has triumphed. In the case of Sheriff Martin and his deputies, on trial at Wilkesbarre, Pa., for the shooting of strikers in the coal miners' riot, at Latimer, the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty." The first vote taken by the jury was unanimous for acquittal. This result is right and law-upholding. The tragedy at Latimer was in the last degree deplorable. But the Sheriff and his deputies merely did their duty, as they were bound by oath to do. The terrible punishment which they received. It is gratifying to know that justice has not been done to these officers by punishing them for doing their duty. A verdict of guilty in their case would have been tantamount to placing a premium upon official cowardice, inefficiency and unfaithfulness.

Friends and fellow-citizens, do not rush the cattle and do not scourge the President. He is filling a position full of difficulties and responsibilities, and in the present emergency it is the patriotic and manly part to refrain from attacks of hysteria and too much breaking out at the mouth. We are too big and powerful a nation to permit ourselves to do an injustice to any other nation, especially one that is walking on its uppers and calling at back doors for the diurnal hand-out. Don't fume, don't yell, don't worry, and don't "chew the rag." In other words, "give the old man a chance." He is all right and the nation is all right. Let us all make a resolute effort to stay all right!

Here we are with \$50,000,000 on hand to buy slitting irons with, and the Kansas farmers calmly sitting back there where the tumble weeds roll and the south winds sigh, with their old wallets crammed so full of the long green that every mother's son of them looks as if he had a tumor. Truly, we are loaded for bear, Spaniards or any other varmint that roams the woods.

It is announced that Gen. Clay and his infantile wife have separated again, but the telephone line into Richmond, Ky., is still working. Will not someone over there be kind enough to cut it, and also the telegraph wires?

Spain should not overlook the further fact that we also have a Secretary of War who is always ready to foot the bills of the government any time it appears to be hard up.

Millions for defense and more millions to succor the starving. That is where America stands today with both hands in her pockets handing out the golden double-eagles.

We are at least to be congratulated on the fact that there is no concerted movement in this country looking to the annexation of Spain.

England now has a chance to stand up and be counted, and it is gratifying to note that she appears to be in line to be counted right.

Uncle Sam does not use slang, but if he did this is about what he would say to Gen. Lee: "Ah there! Stay there!"

Uncle Russell Sage will probably feel disappointed somewhat that we did not have to call on him for the money.

It was very fitting, indeed, that that bill for the appropriation of \$50,000,000 should have been introduced by a

Cannon. Let us hope that further introductions by whole batteries of them may not prove necessary.

Dr. Gatling is said to be kept very busy these days making those nasty indigestible-pill throwers of his.

Since that campaign in Columbus Senator Hanna should certainly have no fears of the horrors of war.

Poor old Spain, crazy to fight and no money to buy powder. Truly, these be hard lines.

If Spain is dead set on the proposition to remove Gen. Lee, it might try a derick.

Mr. Bingham of Pennsylvania is doubtless sorry he spoke.

Sit still, Hawaii; you're next.

The Playhouses

BURBANK THEATRE.—The Elford company repeated their successful presentation of the strong and interesting play, "The Lost Paradise," at this theatre last night, and will be seen this evening in that famous old temperance drama, "Ten Nights in a Bar-room." This is a play that in its field is quite as notable as "Uncle Tom's Cabin." It is replete with pathos and preaches a sermon that is better than many of those heard from pulpits. It deserves a big house.

COMING ATTRACTIONS.—"Shall We Forgive Her?" will serve to reintroduce to this city that able actress, Marie Walworth, who will begin a three night engagement next Monday, the seats for which were placed on sale at the box office of the Los Angeles Theatre yesterday morning. Miss Walworth has been warmly received all over the country in this play, and may be depended upon to repeat her success in this city.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

PROPOSED FREEHOLDERS' ELECTION TO FRAME NEW CHARTER.

Secretary Wilson's Visit—Chamber Invited to Attend Valley Road Celebrations—Returning Klondikers Should Visit Southern California.

The board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce met yesterday afternoon. The following were elected to membership: Williamson Bros, pianos; Theodore B. Comstock, mining engineer.

Director Groff, chairman of the County and Municipal Affairs Committee, to whom was referred the communication from the Jeffersonian Society asking the appointment of a committee of five to act with other committees from the commercial bodies of the city in a meeting to be held at the Southern California Music Hall Thursday, March 10, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of formulating a plan for a freeholders' election to frame a new city charter, reported favoring the appointment of a committee of five from the Chamber of Commerce.

A communication was read from James Wilson, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, in response to a letter asking if he could not be present at the convention to be held by the horticulturists in the chambers of the city on Friday, March 11. It would be impossible for him to be here on that date, but as soon as his duties would permit he expected to come to the city and make a communication from the Central Cuban Relief Committee, asking the chamber to appoint a committee to solicit funds, food and clothing for the relief of the terrible distress in the island of Cuba, was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

A communication from James M. Hunter, secretary of the Board of Trade at Bakersfield, inviting the chamber to visit the city on the completion of the Valley road to that city, was accepted.

A communication from L. B. Boswell, commissioner for the Quincy freight and express line, asking cooperation of the chamber in the matter of inducing the telegraph companies to change the maximum number of words in a message at one rate from ten to twenty words, was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A communication from J. A. Filcher, secretary of the State Board of Trade, stating that the board had taken up the work of the Alaska Trade Committee and suggesting that they collect all enterprising citizens in endeavoring to secure the better class of this moving population, was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

A communication was read from E. E. Bruce, manager of the department of exhibits at Omaha, stating that they had a commitment of space for the Los Angeles county exhibit, which he thought would be more acceptable to the board than the first allocation of space.

The president was instructed to appoint a committee of five from the membership to represent the chamber at the horticultural convention to be held in this city the 11th and 12th of April.

GEN. ROSECRANS.

His Condition Last Night Reported as Less Favorable.

At a late hour last night the condition of Gen. W. S. Rosecrans had changed somewhat for the worse. His temperature had increased, and his pulse and respiration were very rapid. Up to the time of going to press, no word had been received indicating a termination of the old commander's suffering, and his remarkable vitality, though greatly taxed, was apparently sufficient to keep him in the land of the living for some hours longer.

The new library building of the University of Illinois is to have four relief carvings in the lunettes and four figures in the pendentives of the rotunda. The paintings will represent the four colleges of the university, art and literature, science and engineering. The figures will typify the four chief industries of the State, agriculture, commerce, mining and manufacturing. The entire decoration has been entrusted to Newton H. Wells, who will do most of the painting in Paris.

"BOLLYDICKS."

City Hall politics are fast assuming an interesting phase. The customary warring among the would-be servants of the public is well under way, and the professional office-seeker is walking the streets with his lightning rod on his hat, and a two-bit smile on his classic mug. Naturally the aspirations of the present incumbents of office have been the theme of discussion among the city politicians, though it is not too early to know how far these aspirations will be ratified by the people.

There are comparatively few of the present City Hall officials who display any inordinate desire to retire to private life. Certainly Mayor Snyder is not among this unambitious minority. The first year of the Mayor's administration had at least the merit of being innocuous, for his attempts to do politics invariably resulted in his discomfiture. He was a small unattached cipher in municipal affairs, and his chief function was to afford entertainment to the public by his unsuccessful attempts to block the legislation of the City Council. The average voter might have forgotten that the city had a Mayor but for the controversy that arose over the contest with the City Water Company. This gave Mayor Snyder an opportunity to remind the public of his existence, and he placed himself at the head of the gang of irresponsible demagogues who are seeking to make political capital out of the water question. The notoriety which he received through the San Francisco Call convinced the Mayor that he was a great man. Visions of a political career passed before him, and when the suggestion was made that the Congress alone could afford an adequate field for his statecraft, the Mayor's head was completely turned.

Some of the Democratic politicians realize that in a Congressional race Mayor Snyder would be left at the foot of the mountain. They are therefore urging him to seek reelection to his present office. While such a course involves great self-denial, the counsel of these advisers may prevail. As yet his Honor is wrapped in silence upon this topic.

City Clerk C. H. Hance is an avowed candidate for reelection, and is confident that he will again be the Democratic nominee. In the last election Capt. Hance had a weak antagonist, C. L. Wilde, and he won by a handsome plurality.

City Attorney W. E. Dunn will not seek office in the coming campaign. He has definitely declared that he proposes to devote himself to the private practice of law.

The City Tax and License Collector, John D. Gish, is now serving his second term, and it is the commonly-accepted theory that a city official cannot be elected for a third term, although there have been exceptions to this rule. Mr. Gish has determined to become a candidate for County Tax Collector. He relies largely upon the old-city vote.

City Treasurer W. A. Hartwell has not yet declared himself, though it is commonly understood that he will seek reelection. The chief argument against him is the fact that he is now serving his second term, but his friends are confident that his record in office will insure his election.

City Auditor John G. Nichols will be out for the County Auditorship. Under his administration as City Auditor the business of the office has been thoroughly systematized. He has a considerable following among Democrats as well as among Republicans.

L. S. Seaman, the City Assessor, is commonly regarded as a "dead bird." His administration has been conspicuously inefficient, and the tax roll of his office was a complete wreck. Seaman's chief deputy, Bert Lewis, is anxious to step into the Assessor's shoes, and will make a fight for the Populist-Democratic nomination.

Since the adoption of the present city charter no Street Superintendent has made a successful fight for reelection. John Drain proposes to break the record. He has the enmity of many of the street contractors, but their opposition is not likely to prove an important factor. Drain's administration has been free from the scandals that have disgraced previous incumbents of the office.

The complexion of the next City Council will be of great importance. Several of the present Councilmen are very noncommittal as to their intentions, but a majority will probably be in the field for reelection.

Councilman Nickell from the First Ward announced some time ago that he would not run again. There are those, however, who think there is a string tied to this declaration.

Fred L. Baker, the Second Ward Councilman, is strongly urged to run again by his Republican constituents. He is a close one and was carried in the last campaign by a narrow margin. As yet Mr. Baker has not declared himself.

The contest in the Third Ward promises to be a warm one. Councilman Mathews will have one or two strong competitors for the Republican nomination.

Herman Silver, president of the City Council, has made an honorable representative of the Fourth Ward. The office came to him unsought, and he is making no effort to secure a renomination. He would consent to be a candidate for a second term; he will have the support of the good citizens of his ward.

Councilman C. H. Toll of the Fifth Ward is generally expected to be his own successor. He was elected without opposition in 1886, and his record in the Council would make reelection easy.

L. M. Grider, the Democratic Councilman from the Sixth, is likely to retire to private life, but unwillingly, when his present term expires. His ward is naturally Republican, and but for dissensions in the party would have secured a Republican Councilman in the last campaign. Grider runs with the Mayor and El Hutch, the jobber-work.

The Seventh Ward should be reclaimed from Democratic rule in the next election. Ashman is satisfied with two terms as Councilman, and will not seek reelection. Ed Smith, the Assistant Fire Chief, is an aspirant for the Democratic nomination, but could be defeated by a strong Republican.

The Populist, Hutchinson, who now misrepresents the Eighth Ward, has proclaimed himself a candidate for reelection. Even the Eighth draws the line somewhere, however, and the next City Council will probably be free from the incubus that rests on the present one.

The situation in the Ninth Ward is somewhat complicated. Some time ago it was understood that Councilman

Blanchard would withdraw at the end of his term in favor of Walter Webb, who was then aspiring to be the dictator of municipal politics. A change has since come over the spirit of Webb's dream, and he is now relegated to the ranks of the "half-breads."

LONG-DISTANCE POLITICS.

The Washington correspondent of the Evening Express is engaged in an effort to do California politics from the other side of the continent. Owing to the long range and a brilliant ignorance of his subject, most of his shots are very wide of the mark. It would be gratifying to the people of California if they knew anything about the next election half as positively as this political prophet knows it all.

He announces to the public that either James McLachlan or Frank Flint will be the next Congressman from the Sixth District. Ex-Congressman Bowers is credited with a "very well-defined idea that he would like to be Governor of California." The correspondent also states that it is "generally conceded" that Senator White's successor will be a Republican from either the Sixth or Seventh Congressional districts. This misinformed sage goes a step further and names the man.

He says that "it is expected" that Ex-Gov. Markham will be the candidate. As Markham repeatedly declared while Governor, and afterward, that that would be the last public office he would hold, and that he had not been discussed at all in connection with the Senatorship, the correspondent's surmise has at least the merit of novelty; it is important if true.

According to this same veracious authority, it is expected that Congressman Barlow will be the Populist candidate in the Sixth District, "while the Democrats will put out an independent ticket which would probably have been headed by Markham." The correspondent does not get into difficulties which render his nomination improbable. Persons troubled with only ordinary common sense would not get into such a predicament. Harry Patton has had an opportunity to "decide" the Congressional nomination, but he did not get another chance at either the nomination or the consideration. The difficulties referred to must be Patton's suit against the State of California.

The correspondent's dense ignorance of California affairs is again illustrated by the declaration that Judge Maguire is anxious to be elected to the State should go Democratic, to succeed Senator White, but is afraid that California will not choose two men from the same section.

Whatever the impression may be in Washington, it is the general belief on this side of the continent that San Francisco is not in Southern California. The Express's Washington correspondent is cur'us in his cabala.

"BILLY" MASON.

A CHARACTER SKETCH.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.] WASHINGTON, March 2.—It is a fashion to decry "Billy" Mason, a bluff, a buffoon, a clown, a dolt, a simpleton, a fool, a blockhead, a torch in hand, through a powder magazine. Editors countless, stock gamblers numberless, peace-at-any-price politicians have denounced him, because he has stood up for the cause of the patriots in Cuba, and because they feared that his fiery rhetoric would go off a few points in consequence of his speeches. More recently, he has been met with a chorus of execration because he dared to lay profane hands on the Lord's anointed, because he dared to insinuate, on the floor of the Senate, that the American people were not satisfied with the way the Secretary of the Navy was handling the Maine investigation. Secretary, by the way, while begging the public to withhold its judgment until the facts were known, has not hesitated to put himself on record in favor of carelessness and error by our own officers.

It may be admitted that Senator Mason is emotional, and says more than he would be willing to say in calmer moments—he has many such moments. He runs away with himself, he declines to be bound by party discipline; he is a playboy, a dolt, a simpleton, a fool, a blockhead, a torch in hand, through a powder magazine. Editors countless, stock gamblers numberless, peace-at-any-price politicians have denounced him, because he has stood up for the cause of the patriots in Cuba, and because they feared that his fiery rhetoric would go off a few points in consequence of his speeches. More recently, he has been met with a chorus of execration because he dared to lay profane hands on the Lord's anointed, because he dared to insinuate, on the floor of the Senate, that the American people were not satisfied with the way the Secretary of the Navy was handling the Maine investigation. Secretary, by the way, while begging the public to withhold its judgment until the facts were known, has not hesitated to put himself on record in favor of carelessness and error by our own officers.

Mason was born in New York, but he has all the fervor of the mighty West, joined to the slayer of the Bowers boy, and the want of refinement of the Chicago heeler.

For Mason is vulgar. So much cannot be denied, but his vulgarity is not of the vulgar kind, if such an expression is intelligible. He is so cheerful about it that his hearers feel under a compulsion to sympathize with him, and are ready to excuse the slang and the unquestioned coarseness of some of his remarks on account of the evident conviction that inspires them.

Some men tell the truth from principle, some from policy, some because they think it is their duty. But Billy Mason tells it as accurately as he is able because, like the father of his country, he cannot help telling anything that comes into his mind. He is not popular with Mark Hanna and his stock jobbers, though he is a close friend of Senator Chandler, who in some respects is not far behind him.

Mason is a man of remarkable appearance. He may almost be called globular, standing about five feet six in his stockings, and holding about five feet wide in the waist. He is generally wreathed with smiles; his voice is deep and rumbling; his countenance is swarthy; his hair, parted upon his shoulders like a cascade, and glistens with what might be supposed to be hair oil, were it not that the Senator denies that he uses anything at all upon it, and of course knows.

He has been in Congress, with certain intervals, since 1866, and has now begun a term of six years in the Senate. Hence, he is probably fixed in his ways. Many Congressmen come to this city with astounding peculiarities, both of dress and manner, but when they are a year or two. But when one has passed scotch through three terms in the lower house, a promotion to the upper is not likely to work much change in him. Mason will remain as he is to the end of the chapter.

Such as he is, he is a United States Senator, a man who holds great power for good or ill, and as such he must be considered. It is not too much to say that he is better fitted to deal with the politics of one of our cities than governments than he is with those of the nation. How, then, did he reach the Senate?

The answer to this, with its correlated history, shows the character of the man as plainly as anything could. It shows him in a fine light, too, as well as in one so fine. Years ago when John A. Logan was up before the Legislature for election to the Senate, something a good deal like a deadlock was developed. Ballot after ballot was taken without result. Mason was a staunch supporter of Logan, and worked for him with might and main, but success seemed more and more unlikely. At last one of Mason's friends hit upon him as a compromise

candidate. He mentioned his idea to several others and they enthusiastically agreed. It. This friend then planned to rise in his seat the next day, nominate Mason in a ringing speech, which would be seconded by half a dozen others, and attempt to stampede the Legislature for him. Looking back at this distance of time, it seems altogether probable that the plan would have succeeded.

But Mason heard of it just in time. He did not sit down and cry, as Garfield did on a somewhat similar occasion, over those who directed a misfortune to the friend whom he had come to support, but went out and worked. His friend refused to give up his plan, and Mason appealed to others. Member after member he saw, and told each one what his "fool friend" intended to do, and begged him not to vote for him. Sooner or later the ambition of my life to be United States Senator, but I can never take the nomination with the imputation of treachery." One by one he actually placed over two-thirds of the entire Legislature to vote against him. If his friend should persist in making the nomination, then the friend gave up his plan.

When the Legislature came to elect a successor to Senator Palmer a year ago, Alderman Madden of Chicago was the most prominent candidate for that honor, Mason being a bad second. The decent element of Illinois was appalled. Madden might be a misfortune, but it would be a calamity. It was impossible to elect any one who was not on good terms with the machine, and so those who directed a misfortune to the friend whom he had come to support, but went out and worked. His friend refused to give up his plan, and Mason appealed to others. Member after member he saw, and told each one what his "fool friend" intended to do, and begged him not to vote for him. Sooner or later the ambition of my life to be United States Senator, but I can never take the nomination with the imputation of treachery." One by one he actually placed over two-thirds of the entire Legislature to vote against him. If his friend should persist in making the nomination, then the friend gave up his plan.

CRITTENDEN MARRIOTT.

RIOT AT BOMBAY.

MOST SERIOUS OUTBREAK IN INDIA IN YEARS.

Pique Party Stoned and Mobbed by an Enormous Crowd of Caste Men—Charge by Police—British Soldiers Killed.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS REPORT.]

BOMBAY, March 9.—[By Indian Cable.] Trouble arose here today through a plague party inquiring into the cause of the sickness of a Mohammedan man. An enormous crowd of caste men gathered and stoned and mobbed the party, which retired for an escort of armed police and then returned and demanded the surrender of the patient, which was refused. A Peshwa magistrate, who exhorted the populace to resist the police, was himself struck, whereupon he ordered the police to charge. They did so, and four Mohammedans were killed and several were wounded.

The disturbances spread with alarming rapidity, until the whole quarter around the Bhandi Bazaar presented a spectacle similar to that of the riots of 1883. The Mohammedans, who were joined by the Hindus, assaulted every European or Eurasian they met, and a hysterical mob attacked European dwellings in the suburb of Byculla. The residents barricaded themselves in their houses, and fired at the rioters from their windows, which drove the rioters off.

In the mean time troops were hurried to the scene, and a large body is now patrolling the Bhandi Bazaar. The outbreak was specially directed against Christians. It is rumored that two European missionaries were killed, but it is difficult, owing to the excitement, to obtain correct details.

LATER.—The excitement has partially subsided, but the situation is serious. Cavalry has been ordered from Poona to assist in patrolling the streets, and the volunteer corps have been called out. The city is in the hands of the military. Two members of the Shropshire regiments who were killed were walking unarmed. The mob battered in their skulls.

Many European officers and many policemen were severely handled and seriously wounded. In several instances Europeans who were traversing the native section of the town alone were beaten or stabbed. Some were dangerously injured.

In various parts of the city plague ambulances were seized and burned. Attempts were made to burn the hospitals, and the Shropshire Regiment, who were ordered to assist in patrolling the streets, and the volunteer corps have been called out. The city is in the hands of the military. Two members of the Shropshire regiments who were killed were walking unarmed. The mob battered in their skulls.

AS LONDON GOT IT

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS REPORT.]

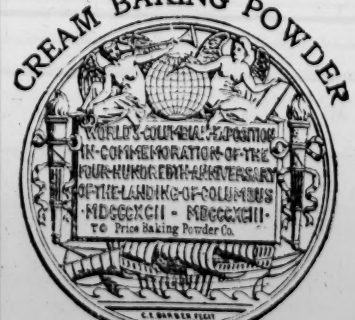
LONDON, March 9.—Special dispatches from Bombay say the riots broke out at noon among the low-caste Hindus and Mohammedans against the Europeans. It has its origin in an attack upon a plague-search party. Two soldiers, as these dispatches were sent, had already been killed and a police officer had been wounded. Six persons were wounded and many others.

Other special dispatches from Bombay say that the plague search party and thirty-seven men of the Shropshire Regiment were stoned to death.

A still later dispatch from Bombay says the mob wrecked the hospital, burned the offices and stores and savagely assaulted the doctors, killing one of them. Deputations of the Shropshire Regiment and artillery were hurried to the scene, a volley was fired into the mob and seven persons were killed. Before this, the dispatch adds, two soldiers of the Shropshire Regiment and one artilleryman were stoned to death. The riot is described as causing a tremendous sensation. All the available troops of the Shropshire Regiment were sent out and business has been suspended.

DR. PRICE'S

CREAM BAKING POWDER



Above represents the official Medal awarded Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder by World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 93. The fame achieved at all the Great Fairs rests solely on its merits as the strongest purest and best of all the baking powders and truly stands Dr. Price's as "The foremost baker powder in all the world."

FIERCE HURRICANE.

SWEEPS THE SEA AND SHORE ABOUT SYDNEY.

Steamer Moana Brings News of Devastation and Disaster to Two Brave Boats.

SUNK IN SIGHT OF LAND.

BRIG AND SCHOONER WRECKED AND ALL HANDS DROWNED.

Hundreds Saw the Horror, but Could Lend No Aid—Railroad Right-of-Way—Incorporation Papers Filed.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—When the steamer Moana, which arrived today, left Sydney, a hurricane was blowing, spreading devastation on sea and shore. The brig Amy was wrecked and all hands on board were swept into the sea in sight of shore. Hundreds of people saw the disaster, but were unable to lend any assistance. Captain and crew perished. Another vessel, a schooner, the name of which could not be ascertained, foundered and her crew of six were drowned.

WILL TAKE NO ACTION.

Los Angeles Case Dropped by the Railroad Commissioners.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Railroad Commissioners yesterday afternoon listened to a communication from M. W. Armstrong of Los Angeles, who complained that the rates charged by the Santa Fe between Los Angeles and the Needles were in excess of the maximum allowed by law. The distance is 315 miles, and the fare for the single trip is \$16.75, or nearly 6 cents a mile.

An answer to the communication was received from W. G. Nevins, general manager of the Santa Fe. He said a similar complaint had been made about two years ago, and he inclosed an answer made by his predecessor, the late K. H. Wade, to a former complaint. He added that conditions that existed then still prevailed, and that the 6-cent-a-mile rate charged from Barstow to the Needles, though apparently high, was not a high rate compared with rates on other roads in corresponding localities in Colorado and Montana.

The Commissioners recognized the right of the railroad to charge the rates in force, and decided to take no action on the matter.

RAILROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY.

Approved Across San Carlos Reservation—Opens Up Rich Country.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SOLOMONVILLE (Ariz.) March 9.—Word came to the Indian agency at San Carlos today from Washington to the effect that the President had approved the right-of-way agreement made by the Gila Valley and Globe and Northern Railway and the Apache Indians for right-of-way across the San Carlos Reservation, and Agent Rice says the railroad company will be authorized to proceed with the construction.

This road was built from Bowie Station on the Southern Pacific road to Geronimo on the line of the reservation, three years ago, and was unable to proceed any further on account of the opposition of the Indians to its passing through their domain.

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CUT HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW.

W. P. Rogers Gets Drunk After His Wife's Funeral.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—W. H. Weeks of this city was stabbed and seriously wounded by his brother-in-law, W. P. Rogers, of Grass Valley, on the Central overland train at Port Costa, about 8 o'clock tonight. The man was returning from the funeral of Mrs. Weeks, who died in San Francisco, and was taken to Nevada county Saturday for internment.

Rogers, who was accompanied by his little girl, was under the influence of liquor and in a quarrelsome mood. At Sacramento he flourished a revolver, which was taken away from him. When the train reached Port Costa he started the other occupants of the Pullman by suddenly drawing a knife and slashing Weeks, who is 70 years old, across the face, cutting entirely through the left cheek and making an ugly gash just above the temporal artery. Dr. T. B. Berry of the United States Marine Hospital Service, who was on the train, saw the wound and said that though Weeks lost much blood he will recover. Rogers was turned over to the authorities at Oakland.

ANARCHY AT HAINAN.

Bands of Outlaws Raiding, Looting and Murdering.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] VANCOUVER (B. C.) March 9.—Advices from the Orient say that a state of anarchy prevails on the island of Hainan. Bands of outlaws said to number 6000 men have raided eleven military camps and twenty-eight villages, murdering and looting in their course. It is impossible to describe the triumphant march of murder and lust through peaceful pastoral towns surrounding the city of Kichang. After a week of slaughter the anarchists grew weary and thought of safety. They erected barricades in the mountains behind Kichang and stored up enough provisions to last them a year. A greatly superior force of military is being mobilized to clear them out.

BIG IRRIGATION SCHEME.

To Convey Water from the Sierra Nevada.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—Prince Poniatowski is at the head of a company which proposes, within a year, to bring at least 10,000 horse power from the waters now running to waste on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains in Alpine, Amador and Calaveras counties, by means of an electrical line 110 miles in length to this city.

The water supply embraces the Blue

Lakes Water Company's system in the above named counties, which consists of various natural lakes and artificially-constructed reservoir basins, ranging in altitude from 8100 to 5570 feet above sea level. A system of canals will convey the water to the point of its conversion into electrical power which will be conveyed through heavy copper wire. The wires will cross the San Francisco Bay at an elevation of 125 feet over the shallow waters opposite San Leandro where there is not much traffic, and on its way there will pass through the city of Alameda. The plant is estimated at \$1,000,000. Many prominent electricians and capitalists are interested in the enterprise.

RAILROAD EXPERT

Representing English Capital Looking Over the Ground at Fresno.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

FRESNO, March 9.—J. W. H. James, a railroad expert from London, arrived here today. He is accompanied by Col. A. W. Jones and Maj. P. P. Dandridge, president and chief engineer of a company organized to build a railroad from Fresno to Monterey. James is here representing London capitalists. He has traveled from Hollister over the proposed route and will now return to Hollister and go from there by team to Monterey. If his report be favorable, the capitalists who have sent him here will advance the money with which to build the road. He expresses himself as well satisfied with the route so far as he has gone over it.

BIG LAND PURCHASE.

Atlantic and Pacific Grant Sold to the Santa Fe.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

PRESCOTT (Ariz.) March 9.—The land grant in Arizona of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad was sold under foreclosure here today by Karl A. E. Meyer, president of the Santa Fe. The President and General Solicitor E. D. Kenna and Treasurer E. Wilder of the Santa Fe Company, and Capt. C. N. Kiersey, collector of the Santa Fe, Pacific and Southern California roads, were present at the sale. Only two bids were offered for the land, one of \$5000 and another of \$6000. The latter was made by the Santa Fe, and the entire grant of 1,500,444 acres was knocked down to him at less than half a cent an acre.

The party leaves tonight for Los Angeles, where lands belonging to the company in California will be sold Saturday.

A Georgia Murderer Arrested.

MODESTO, March 9.—Sheriff Purvis today arrested a man named Joseph W. H. Hule in Cherokee, Ga., in answer to a complaint made by his brother, the late K. H. Wade, to a former complaint. He added that conditions that existed then still prevailed, and that the 6-cent-a-mile rate charged from Barstow to the Needles, though apparently high, was not a high rate compared with rates on other roads in corresponding localities in Colorado and Montana.

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HE CROWNS HIMSELF.

"KID MCCOY" CLAIMS TWO CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Says His Challenge Has Remained Unaccepted and His Forfeit Money Unrecovered.

FITZSIMMONS HAD DUE NOTICE.

Personal notice had been served upon Fitzsimmons of the "Kid's" intentions.

Closing his statement, McCoy says: "Therefore, my challenge, being unaccepted, and my forfeit money unrecovered, I claim the middleweight and heavyweight championships of the world. He asserts that his forfeit of \$5000 has never been recovered, and that under all laws of the prize ring he is entitled to both championships.

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made repeated inquiries regarding his condition.

Drawing for Counseling.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—The drawing for the counseling at Union Park Saturday and Sunday resulted as follows: Chit Chat vs. Lily B., Coralie vs. Blucher, Metallic vs. Rosette, Little Brown Jug vs. Santa Alicia, Monotony vs. Douglas, Commodore vs. Fasha, Moore's Prescription vs. St. Lawrence, Crow Dog vs. Koolawn, Sportsman vs. Amorita, The Turk vs. Percy May, Anchoe vs. Benita, Charlat vs. Kingston, Electric vs. Tod Sloan, Green Valley vs. Benicia, Boy, Tom Hayes vs. Diana, Gold King vs. Cavalier, Susie vs. Blackstone, Carmen vs. Gallagher, White Chief vs. Sylvia, Kilkeny Girl vs. Tenona, Meta vs. Firm Friend, Theron vs. Black Patti, Mountain vs. Magic, The Turk vs. Mollie Bawn, Grace vs. Gold vs. Lightning, Lady Rusty vs. Joy Bells, Silkwood vs. Waratah, Eclipse vs. Lissak.

Pretty Near a Stand-off.

LEAVENWORTH (Kan.) March 9.—Jim Thomas of Chicago and Sam Bennett of Montreal, Que., fought ten rounds in a draw here today. It was a stand-off until the last round, when Thomas landed seven times on Bennett's face without getting a return.

Remarkable Fight With Dumb-bells.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Henry Leverson of Chicago has lifted two ten-pound dumb-bells from his side to arm's length, above his head 400 times in 2 hours 45 minutes, setting the record, which was previously 3 hours. George Siler was referee.

GOT ALL THERE WAS.

FOUR MASKED MEN HELD UP A SALOON IN GALLUP.

Drove People in from the Street and Robbed Them—Then Riffed Cash Register and Gambling Tables.

Disappeared Leaving No Trace.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] ALBUQUERQUE (N. M.) March 9.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Four masked men held up Kitchen & Kennedy's saloon in Gallup at 10:40 o'clock last night and got away with \$500 in the presence of a house full of people. The robbers first drove everybody from the street into the saloon and then deprived them of whatever valuables were in their possession.

They also robbed the cash register and the gambling tables. When they had secured all their booty the robbers took their departure through the back door, firing shots as they did so to terrify their victims. No trace of them has been discovered.

FATAL QUARREL.

Young Gehrig Shot His Chum Davis Then Killed Himself.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] LANCASTER (Pa.) March 9.—Roy Gehrig of Milton, Pa., shot and probably fatally wounded Will E. Davis, of St. Clair, Pa., at Millsville today, and then killed himself. The boys were pupils of Pierce's Business College, at Philadelphia, and went to Millsville Saturday night to see a play. They stayed at the Normal School there. They returned to the village last night about 10 o'clock, and securing a room at Hoak's Hotel, retired immediately.

Said Gehrig, this morning the names of the place were started by a fusillade of pistol shots, and a moment later Davis came running downstairs with blood on his face. Another shot was heard, followed by the sound of a body falling to the floor. Davis ran into the bar-room, exclaiming: "My chum shot me."

Davis was in bed when Gehrig, who was walking about the room, drew a pistol and fired three times in quick succession. The boys were pupils of Pierce's Business College, at Philadelphia, and went to Millsville Saturday night to see a play. They stayed at the Normal School there. They returned to the village last night about 10 o'clock, and securing a room at Hoak's Hotel, retired immediately.

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Special Correspondence of The Times.

Some thirty bodies are now in the morgue, or rather horrible bits of bodies, brought up from the sea during the last few hours by ropes and grapple hooks and dumped into boxes, to be buried as quickly as possible. Out in the splendid Cemetery de Cristobal Colon where some 100,000 graves have each room for their complements of coffins, other trenches are kept in readiness for receiving the remains of our boys as fast as they are found. Yesterday I made a trip with some Cuban friends to Jaruco, thirty miles from the capital. As we crossed the ferry at 5 o'clock in the morning to the railway station, we saw the wreck of the *Albatross*, we passed close to the melancholy wreck of the *Maine*. A fleet of small boats was employed at their gruesome

But manana (tomorrow) flies all things to the distant future. America, the kind and benevolent souls, actuated by the very best intentions, could not be made to realize that for the starving immediate work would be far better than a thousand words; and the recontractors themselves, expecting nothing else, meekly folded their skeleton arms about manana.

Such harrowing scenes as were told to us by motherless children and tearful women. Space will permit me to repeat but one or two:

A girl of 10 years, with arms not much bigger than my thumb and badly swollen feet—indicating the dropsy which she had absorbed blood—said that she was the eldest of five brothers and sisters, the father and mother both dead. She was clad in a single

FUN FOR THE FIESTA.

Asthma and Bronchitis cure guaranteed. Dr. Gordis Sanitarium 513. BROADWAY, Kew-Forest, N. Y. C.

your money back—if you do not like it.



DOSCH'S
BROADWAY HATS AND BONNETS
No. 303 SOUTH BROADWAY

QUEER MESSAGES BY TELEPHONE.

SOME PECULIAR THINGS DONE BY THE LONG-DISTANCE WIRE.

By a Special Contributor.

"CONSIDERING the fact that millions of miles of wire and half the States of the country are included in our telephone system, and that we have something like 250,000 subscribers, it isn't strange that some peculiar things happen over the long-distance lines," said the telephone man, as he leaned back in his chair after connecting Omaha and New York, just to show how easy it is to talk across 1600 miles.

"The other day the papers printed a story of how a bank president in Minneapolis presided over a meeting of directors in Lowell, Mass.," he went on. "That was correct enough, but it wasn't such an unusual thing as one might infer from reading the accounts of it. It has become quite the regular thing for railroad and bank directors who can't get to the regular place of meeting to be connected with the meeting place by wire; by the use of a large transmitter he is able to hear everything that goes on, and to take part in the proceedings almost as well as though he were on the spot. I know, too, that the distance phone has been used to close some of the largest commercial transactions that have taken place in this country during the past five years.

"The use of the long-range telephone for great business affairs seems natural enough, for the high charges are trivial compared with the interests involved. Anybody who hasn't had a chance to learn from being in the business, would be astonished at some of the messages that go over the wires and for which the senders pay good round sums in the way of tolls. I suppose the reason for this is that the telephone is still comparatively new to most people; they look upon it with something of wonder and they like to experiment with it to see if it will do all that is claimed for it.

"Here, for instance, is a case that we had last night and which is one of a kind that we get six days in every week. A Cincinnati man had come on to New York on business. He had evidently just left his train when he came to the phone and called up his Ohio house. There evidently wasn't any particular reason for it, except his desire to talk with his family. One after another, the five minutes of the children came to the phone and exchanged a few sentences with the head of the house. In such long-distance work, where the charges are high, it is customary for the operator to notify the user of the wire at the end of each five minutes, the time so that there won't be any confusion about the cost at the end. In this case the conversation kept dragging out and the night manager, who had the wire, notified the man every five minutes, each time being met with the reply, 'I'll talk five minutes more.'

The Cincinnati man was determined that every one of his family should hear his voice and he didn't care how much it cost. Last of all the baby was brought to the transmitter, a youngster who could just lip 'hello, papa,' and then the man settled his bill for \$108 without a murmur, doubtless feeling well repaid in having listened to his baby's coo across that distance.

"Of course that's an extreme case in the size of the charge, but in other respects it is unusual. I am especially with westerners. It seems to me that about one in every ten men, whether they come from Chicago or some little cross-roads town, rush off to the telephone the first thing when they strike New York, and call up the wife or sweetheart whom they have left behind at home. To the outsider their little home gossip or sweet nothings don't seem to amount to much, but I dare say it makes life pleasant for those who are interested, so nobody else can object to it.

TELEPHONED TO HIS DOG.

"I remember a case more peculiar than that of the Cincinnati man that happened while I was manager in the Chicago exchange. A man in the city had a fox terrier of which he was very proud, while the dog was as completely devoted to him. He had to go to some place in Michigan, and he kept him away for several days. As soon as he had gone the dog began to suffer from a severe attack of loneliness. He wouldn't eat, and lay about moaning until the man's wife was afraid the terrier would die before his master's return. One night the man went into the action of the town where he was stopping and said that he wanted to talk to his dog. So connection was made with his house and the receiver was placed to the terrier's ear. Instantly he recognized his master's voice and began to frolic about and bark at a great rate. Two or three times after that the Chicago man repeated the performance and he didn't mind the \$10 or \$12 that it cost him in the least.

WON BY TELEPHONE.

"There have been various fiction stories written which involved proposals by telephone, but I know of at least one instance in which such a thing actually occurred. The young man was so pleased that when it was over he told me about it. He had been courting a girl in an Ohio town, the name of which it isn't necessary to give here, had quarreled with her for some foolish reason and had come East, intending to sail for Europe. He had been thinking the matter over on the way, decided that he had been a fool, and when he heard that another fellow was after the girl made up his mind to heroic measures. So he sent a message to the girl asking her to come to the telephone, but not giving his name. When he came to the office to keep the appointment he was the most nervous fellow I ever saw, and I'll bet that no man was ever more agitated in the actual presence of his charmer. But he managed to get through the business somehow, and the result was so satisfactory that the first thing he wanted to know when he came out of the booth was how soon he could get a train back to the West.

"We have a good many queer orders to fill, and they are becoming more numerous as the telephone comes into more general use. Last fall an opera singer had negotiations under way with some New York managers. They didn't want to engage her, however, without first hearing her

voice. She was singing in Chicago at the time and couldn't leave. The difficulty was adjusted by telephone. The managers came to my office, the woman sang before a big transmitter in Chicago and her tones were heard with perfect clearness here in New York. The test was so satisfactory that she was engaged on the spot.

"The newspapers printed accounts of our reproduction of Niagara's roar at the electrical exposition and of the sounds of the great sound-money parade in Chicago last year and as I say, such orders are becoming more numerous.

"One class of men with whom the long-distance telephone is in high favor are the politicians. Perhaps it is because they prefer to trust to spoken words rather than written ones, even where time is not a consideration; perhaps it is because of the facilities which the telephone gives for keeping in constant touch with events that are occurring at distant places; but certain it is that the politicians are among our most liberal patrons. During the last Presidential campaign Maj. McKinley kept constantly in touch with the Republican headquarters both in New York and Chicago, by means of the telephone, and he received the first official notice of his election in that way. When important bills are under consideration in Albany, the telephone wires connecting that city with certain offices in New York are kept hot most of the time. The big exchanges keep close watch of the tariff legislation and financial discussions in Congress in the same way. President McKinley, by the way, is the first Chief Magistrate to make regular use of the telephone. In the White House for communicating with his Cabinet officers and Congressional advisers. When he wants to speak to them, instead of sending for them, as his predecessors did, he steps to the phone with a 'Hello, Gary!' or 'Is that you, Gage?' and thereby saves a lot of time.

A TELEPHONIC SYMPOSIUM.

"Some little time ago some citizens of Montclair, N. J., anxious for some new form of entertainment, hit upon what they called a 'telephonic symposium.' They arranged for special quick connections and then listened to short speeches, songs and jokes from a dozen different parts of the country. There was a regular time schedule, and the range of the entertainment extended all the way from Cuyahoga Falls, O., to Boston. It was a great success, and shows the possibilities in one of the as yet undeveloped fields of telephone use."

RIO GRANDE WATERS.

CONGRESS WANTS INFORMATION AS TO DISTRIBUTION.

Projected Dam Opposed by Mexico. International Dam Near El Paso Recommended by Engineers as a Solution of the Problem.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has favorably reported a resolution asking the President to transmit to the House a copy of the proceedings of the International Commission on the subject of the equitable distribution of the waters of the Rio Grande, also the protest of Mr. Horcasitas, representing citizens of Mexico, against the construction of dams by the Rio Grande Dam and Irrigation Company, and the action thereon.

This commission was appointed under a treaty concluded on May 8, 1889, between Mexico and the United States, providing for the investigation of the various questions bearing upon the distribution of the waters of the Rio Grande, and the construction of a dam near El Paso. The Rio Grande, finding its source in Colorado, flows southward through New Mexico until it reaches El Paso, where it turns southeastward and becomes the dividing line between Texas and Mexico. For three months in the year, during the rainy season and the time of melting snows, the river is bank full. For nine months in the year it is nearly dry.

In 1853, a treaty between the United States and Mexico made the river common property. It has been shown that, since that time, damages to the extent of \$18,000,000 on our side, and \$1,000,000 on Mexico's side, have accrued. It is held that all these damages are due to us, because our people have exhausted the water. The Mexicans get little of it, except at times when they need it least.

Some years ago Col. Anson Mills of the United States army proposed to solve this problem by constructing a dam across a narrow gap between two mountains through which the river flows. Nature seems to have intended that some such thing should be done. The gorge is only a short distance from the El Paso, to which it gave a name—Paso del Norte.

Some years ago preliminary examinations were made by Engineer Follette of the United States Geographical Survey, but they were not thorough and no borings have yet been attempted to determine the strata to be encountered and the kind of formation that can be secured as a foundation for the walls of the dam. This, of course, is very important, as it will be necessary to prevent filtration of the water and secure the dam against the enormous pressure of the floods. A general survey has shown that a dam 400 feet long and sixty feet high will furnish a reservoir sixteen miles long, two miles wide and sixty feet deep, or about thirty square miles of water. The entire present flow of the river for a year, and furnish irrigation for millions of acres through the entire valley. Those who have seen the irrigated gardens and farms along the banks of that river know what this means.

In 1888, when this survey was made, the estimated cost was put at \$1,100,000, but now it will cost much less because of the improvement in machinery and the lower prices of labor and material. More than half this money will be required to remove the tracks of the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railroads, which cross the gorge. The dam itself will not cost more than \$500,000, but the grade of the Santa Fe Railroad will have to be raised for more than fourteen miles, and that of the Southern Pacific for more than six miles, and a new right-of-way will have to be found for them, which will be expensive.

Congress wants all information it can get on this subject before authorizing any work.

CRITTENDEN MARRIOTT.

Pure Blood

Every thought, word and action takes vitality from the blood; every nerve, muscle, bone, organ and tissue depends on the blood for its quality and condition.

Spring Medicine Therefore pure blood is absolutely necessary to right living and healthy bodies. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier and the best Spring Medicine. Therefore it is the great cure for scrofula, salt rheum, humors, sores, rheumatism, catarrh, etc.; the great nerve, strength builder, appetizer, stomach tonic and regulator.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is sold by all druggists. \$1.50 per bottle. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills taken after dinner and digestion.

ALMOND-EYED BABIES.

THE CHINESE BABY SHOW AT THE MINING FAIR.

A Unique Exhibit, Graphically Described—Two Hundred Chinese Youngsters in a Hollow Square. Awarding the Prizes.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—Two hundred Chinese babies in a hollow square and not a whimper. There was no limit as to age, for the San Francisco Mining Fair wanted as many of the juvenile beauties of Chinatown as possible. But the smallest baby was Oo, with invisible ears like a chicken, and tiny feet that would go in an after-dinner coffee cup. Oo has known just two months, but is already in trousers, and his beady, black eyes are bright as a sparrow's. He never wept a tear, and when he was lifted up to receive his special prize, was not at all afraid and winked like a Confucian sage. Many people pronounced it the most interesting day of the Mining Fair. These particular children were bright and clean and smiling and neat as new pine. No detail of the toilet had been forgotten. From embroidered slipper to shaven poll, they were arrayed in their best. Their wear of blouses that shone in the sun with a silvery shimmer. There were embroidered of wonderful birds and bees and flowers, never seen in the West, and little boys were shaven and the little girls had their hair stiffened and polished and dressed as much for the grandeur of the occasion as for the beauty of the thing. A new fashion in infant headgear showed a halo of stiff pompons that rise above the infant's somber eyes. Others wore huge curls of silk on each temple, like a joss, and one little girl had a mane of black silk eucalyptus hanging down from the back of her head. The baby complexions had been looked after. On the smooth, yellow cheeks appeared the most lovely patch of pink rouge, put on by the mother in the Chinese fashion. The rosy mouths were touched up and the narrow brows beautifully penciled. No wonder, the children looked pretty like a rosebud garden or a flock of gayest butterflies.

Proud fathers and fond mothers accompanied the children. No one dared fall from the almond eyes, but the parents were there to back in the admiration expressed by the Caucasians. Each child had been carefully groomed by the management, and the fathers and mothers popped the sweets in whenever a mouth opened. There were two pairs of twins in the exhibition array of lavender, pink, yellow and green in the beautiful oriental and Chinese. These twins were 33 months old, the daughters of Ling Ton, who fondly said that he was glad they were girls—preferred girls to boys, anyway. The other twins were also girls, and some of the Chinese mothers had known them for years. Stoutly asserted that they were not twins. But the mother ought to know, and her word was taken. The twins were prize, whereas the mother who did not have twins made spiteful comments. It was quite like an American baby show. One lady who had a prize was Lee Young, a plump and prepossessing infant of 20 months who might have posed for the original in the "Cat and the Cherub." The child was a pompon halo, with long tassels over her ears. The bonnet was imported from China. Lee Young had, also, a pretty young mother, her hands covered with jade and pearls.

When the dancing began appeared on the platform all the Chinese reserve of the children. It was not surprising that the prize-winners were lifted to the platform by strange arms that the stolidism of the oriental dropped away as a marble in the hand of a child took its place. Ah On, who took the prize as the handsomest boy, appeared to the spectators under somewhat unfavorable circumstances. When lifted from his mother's arms he wept piteously. By the time he was on the platform he was shrieking. All this time the child was crying like a pollywog, and his shoes threatened to fly into space any moment. Joseph Fong, who took second prize, a little boy with a straight black bang and a skull cap like a Turk, was also a lachrymose. But Ah Hing, a handsome lad, who looked like a mandarin in his sleeveless satin jacket of palest blue and oldest gold, was sedate and grave as he stood on the stage and calmly returned the gaze of the audience. Meanwhile, Ah Hing's proud father stood below, trembling with delight because the little lad, with his fine head and open countenance, had taken a prize. The little girls were accompanied by their mothers and stood in the front row. Miss Ah King secured first premium and Chow Young second. Li Que, one of the most attractive children of the show, had succumbed to the excitement and her head lay like a tulip on her mother's shoulder. The little mother staggered along under the weight of the big prize money. The prize boys who received honorable mention were Ah Lung, Ah Fook and Ah Ying; the girls, Ah Fong, May On and Ah Choy. Gum Tai, called Gum Drop, and Ah Gum, twins, had a special prize, as did Ah Sam and Ah Shoo, the lovely sisters. The show was arranged by H. J. Lewis, who brought all the children and their parents to the Pavilion. The judges were Mr. Mary E. Tilman, John Meale of Turin county, Maj. Myers of Skisley, and Miss A. H. Watkinson.

When the Chinese baby show in the world had come to an end sleep had sealed all the beady almond eyes.

Assignees Sale--Shoes

The assignee representing the creditors of the Famous Shoe Store will reopen this store at

9:30 A.M. Thursday, March 10 9:30 A.M.

The stock will be sacrificed to raise funds with which to satisfy the creditors. No shoddy shoes cheap. (The Famous never carried shoddy stuff.) Honest, reliable, medium priced shoes for men, women and children will be sold at

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Sale commences TODAY, THURSDAY, at 9:30 a.m. sharp. Cash Only, no matter who you are. Dealers may tender bids for stock and fixtures.

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The Spanish Song of Joy.
[Madrid Impartial:] He can laugh as he may, this Spanish song of joy, but the news of today is that every Spanish patriot is rejoicing and going about saluting his fellow-countryman with these words: "Let us rejoice."

Such ought to be the good-morning that every Spanish subject should bid to his fellow-countrymen. We have won a great battle. What is most important and worthy of praise is that this victory has been obtained only with the small amount of powder contained in a tin of Spanish bullets. Instead of spending two or three handfuls of powder in firing salutes we have made better use of this money.

The truth is that the Spanish Lion has attained such great results without even having had the trouble of groveling or wagging his tail.

The American Eagle is angry. She has had her claws clipped and her beak filed, and is now on a level with a tame pigeon. The dirty and bad-smelling pig, inseparable fellow of Uncle Sam, no longer roots in our country, and also has been reduced from the week-end to a sweet and docile lamb. The Spanish Lion will answer the same caresses, in a like manner in any part of the United States.

Misfortunes of Ignorance.
[Baltimore American:] It is very evident that most of the rumors of war between this country and Spain are due to passion and ignorance. The sort of journalism that keeps the public on tenter-hooks, and that through the week-end panders to those who want the strongest kind of excitement. It is not normal, and it is distinctly untrue, but it satisfies a longing that nothing else can supply.

From all this proceeds the desire for war. Now, let us say very plainly and very patiently that this country does not want war. We do not know yet what caused the destruction of the Maine, and until we do know it is positive folly to go on declaring hostility.

Now, think of the fact that the values of this country reach about one hundred billions of dollars. Think of the connecting fact that any kind of war would reduce a very material percentage of this marvelous total. And then contemplate the horror of a war that would engulf this nation in a general self-sacrifice. There is a cry that the commercial view of the case must not prevail. Very good. No American wants to keep out of a just fight because he desires to whip somebody. Until it is proven beyond doubt or peradventure that hostilities were begun and planned by Spain it is our duty to go slowly. If we fight we will fight to the finish, but let us hope that fighting will not be necessary.

Files in Blazers.
[Unidentified:] Nellie, aged 5, was visiting in the country, and seeing a potato bug for the first time, she asked: "Mamma, does flies play lawn tennis?" "No, dear," replied mamma; "why do you ask?" "Because," answered the little lady, "I just saw one with a blazer on."

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10 Fine Jersey Cows, nearly thoroughbred; 2 very fine Holstein Cows, fine milkers. All are fresh and coming fresh soon. 5 one-year-old Heifers, 2 one and two-year-old Jersey Bulls, full blood; 1 Horse, 1 two-year-old Colt, 1 Milk Wagon, 1 Set Harness, Barn Tools, 6 dozen Chickens, Cutting Machine, Cans, Bottles, etc. Also Household Goods. Sale positive. Parties are going away. BEN O. RHOADES, Auctioneer. JAMES DUNN, Owner.

Auction
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